BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $2 00 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $6 00
" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, MONDAY, FEB. 29, 1864. NO. 94

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted by the Day—ONE SQUARE OF TEN LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$16 00
Two days	3 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	4 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	5 00	One month	72 00
Five days	10 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty cents at each insertion for less than a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted every other or every third day will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, resolutions and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

DALTON, Feb. 26.—Yesterday Stuart's and Stephenson's Divisions did the principal fighting. Breckenridge's old Division was partly engaged. The enemy were repulsed at every point and fell back on our right. There was some skirmishing at the centre to day. Two Yankee mounted regiments, supported by an infantry Division, attempted a flank movement on our left and occupied the Gap three miles from Dalton, on the new Lafayette road last night. Smith's Texas Brigade drove them out this morning. By hospital record our loss in wounded is 161, including Col. Curtis, 41st Ga., and three Lieutenants—Griffee, 5th Confederate Cavalry, Lindsay, 6th N. C., Co. A, and Nesbit, 34th Ga., Co K. The number of killed is eight or ten. The Yankees captured 35, including a Lieut. Colonel, one Surgeon, and 8 of our wounded.

The Yankee loss otherwise unknown, but much greater than ours. Our army are eager for a general engagement, and apprehensive that the enemy will retreat to-night.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

DALTON, Feb. 27.—The situation in front remains unchanged.

The enemy are still in our front in force. Their lines are distinctly seen from our signal station. Some rifle skirmishing at long range took place this morning.

(THIRD DISPATCH.)

DALTON, Feb. 27.—The enemy have disappeared from our front, retiring towards Chattanooga. Wheeler is in pursuit. A dispatch from him, 13 miles this side of Ringgold, announces the capture of several prisoners.

The Yankee force was commanded by Gen. Palmer.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

TUNNELL HILL, via Dalton, Feb. 27.—The enemy passed through here last night at twelve o'clock. They probably will not make a stand this side of Chickamauga.

One division of Hindman's corps has reached this place. Our winter cabbins, at Tunnell Hill, were not destroyed by the Federals. Several unburied Yankees were left on the field. Our cavalry and skirmishers are advancing.—All signs of a general engagement have disappeared.

[FIFTH DISPATCH.]

DALTON, Feb. 27.—All Thursday night the enemy were occupied removing their dead and wounded. Their loss is heavy. They fell back yesterday two or three miles, and this evening they fell back five miles beyond Tunnel Hill and burnt several houses.

Patton, Anderson and Bates have been appointed Major Generals.

Northern and European News.

DALTON, Feb. 27.—Nashville papers of the 23d received. It is reported in Chattanooga that Johnston has advanced from Dalton and his lines have been thrown forward ten miles.

A dispatch from Huntsville on the 20th, says official information has been received that the revels, supposed to be under Roddy, attempted to cross the Tennessee at three fords, but were driven back by Dodge's troops.

Swarms of guerillas are reported in the vicinity of Cairo, Illinois. The federal force at Vidalea was recently attacked and driven back by Dick Taylor but the gun boats came to their relief and scattered the rebels.

The Nashville *Union* of the 23d, says Longstreet has returned from East Tenessee, but is strengthening his position, and that he is not such a fool as to abandon East Tennessee—the only strategetic point from which the rebels can operate successfully during the Spring Campaign.

Mercer, of the Nashville *Times*, contradicts the report of the death of Brownlow. Ex-Representative Bowling, of Louisiana, died at Washington on the 10th.

Foreign advices by the *Africa*, which arrived at New York on the 21st, says that in the House of Lords Earl Derby, in alluding to the foreign policy of the government, contended that it was imperious and humiliating to England. The rejection of Napoleon's proposition for a European Congress and of his invitation to recognize the Confederate States were severally referred to. Lord Manners expressed the hope that the government would lose no opportunity to give friendly advice to the American beligerents with a view to ending the bloody contest.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 27.—Funding progresses freely in this city, but it is certain that many millions of dollars will be excluded for the want of time to count the notes at the Treasury and the various depositories before the 1st of April. The issue of hundred dollar notes from the Treasury has been suspended. The issue of other denominations continue as heretofore, except that small notes are not issued so freely.

The new currency will embrace all denominations now in circulation.

A decline in tobacco was reported yesterday, chiefly the medium and lower grades. The prices of fine are not materially lower.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.—A Yankee picket boat, containing one officer and five men, was captured last night by our naval picket boat, commanded by Boatswain Smith. The prisoners have arrived in the city. They state that the vessel that sunk off the harbor, and reported as lost in the gale, was the steam sloop-of-war *Housatonic*, carrying twelve guns, three hundred men, and that she was blown up by our torpedo boat. The whole stern was blown off. Five men were lost. All others saved. The torpedo boat was commanded by Lt. Dixon, of Mobile.

The enemy continue to shell the city.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28.—Two hundred and fifty shells were fired at the city Saturday and Sunday.

Nothing else of importance.

From East Tennessee.

GREENVILLE, Feb. 27.—General W. E. Jones captured on the 22d, at Wyman's Mills, five miles east of Cumberland Gap, two hundred and fifty-six Yankees and thirteen negroes. Our loss was three killed and three wounded. The enemy lost five killed and many wounded.—Among the latter was Lt. Col R. A. Davis, 11th Tenn. (Federal) who was in command of the camp.

Special Session of the Georgia Legislature.

MACON, Feb. 27.—Gov. Brown this day has issued proclamation convening the Legislature in special session on the tenth March.

We reproduce the following telegrams for the benefit of our Western readers:

From Mississippi—Desperate Fighting.

DEMOPOLIS, Feb. 26.—Later intelligence from Mississippi says that Gen. Forrest's loss during the recent engagement near Okalona did not exceed 2,000, while the enemy's is estimated at 6,000.

STILL LATER.—The enemy formed their lines and made a desperate stand. He made three desperate sabre charges on horseback; in each of which they were driven back with great slaughter. Many who passed through our lines were captured. The road is lined with cutler's stores thrown away, and dead horses and Yankees. The next morning Gen. Forrest's command was too tired to continue the pursuit.

Gen. Gholson, with six or seven hundred State troops arrived and went in pursuit. Many of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands. Among our wounded is Col. Barton, of Bell's brigade, severely in the breast.—Gholson captured many prisoners and small arms, sabres and saddles, and was pursuing their routed and scattered comrades about Pontotoc. Gen. Forrest had two horses killed under him. He killed two Yankees with his sabre. We lost as many officers as men killed.

Sherman's advance has reached Pearl river.

Later From the North and Europe

RICHMOND, Feb. 26.—Flag of truce boat arrived at City Point yesterday, bringing United States papers to the 22d.

Dispatches from the Southwest give fabulous reports of the success of Sherman and Grierson's expedition.

The fight in Florida is also represented as a complete success.

A defeat of Dick Taylor, near Natches, Miss., is also claimed.

Gold steady on the 1st at 159½.

The *Africa* arrived at Halifax on the 7th.

An appeal of the *Alexandra* case will probably be taken before the House of Lords.

Fighting had been going on in Denmark, but no details published.

The Danes had evacuated Schlesnig.

In the House of Lords Earl Derby characterises the foreign policy as humiliating to England, and repudiated the idea of British responsibility to the United States for depredations of the *Alabama*.

Russell said that England had not given the slightest promise of assistance to Denmark.

Liverpool cotton market firmer.

From Charleston, Florida, &c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.—One hundred and twenty shells were fired at the city to-day. An official dispatch from Gen. Finnegan, dated Sanderaville, via Tallahassee, 26th, says my advance forces occupy Baldwin's. My main forces will reach there this afternoon. The enemy have retreated to Jacksonville.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 26.—At auction sale to-day bonds and stocks declined at an average of 7 per cent. Sterling exchange and gold also lower. Confederate eights, due '74 and '79, brought 124 to 125½; 15,000,000 loan coupon 175. Sugar and tobacco have declined about one dollar per pound to-day. Prices have a downward tendency. Six millions dollars were funded at the Treasury yesterday.

CATTON IN EGYPT.—A letter from Egypt, in the *Salut Public* of Lyons, gives the following account of the cotton trade in that country:

"A traveler proceeding by rail from Alexandria to Cairo, sees nothing before him but an immense plain, watered by small canals, which intersect it in every part. During the last few years the cultivation of cotton has taken the lead of every other. Barges, camels and donkeys, laden with cotton, may be seen in all directions. The Arabs convey it to Zagarig for sale, where the railway station is completely encumbered with it, and that town having become the great cotton mart, has acquired considerable importance.—Four years ago it only contained about four thousand inhabitants, and the number has now increased to twenty thousand.

Almost all the Bedouins and farmers have abandoned their former cultivation and devoted themselves to that of cotton. At Bena, another small town on the line to Zagarig, I saw a number of Arabs who had returned from Alexandria, literally laden with bags of gold and silver, which they had received for their cotton, all of which they had sold to English and French merchants. When the fresh water canal of the Suez Company shall be completed, immense plains now unproductive will, for the most part, be planted with cotton. The wealth of the country will increase, and this fine prospect excites the most sanguine hopes of gain. The farmers are still engaged in getting in the crop of cotton, the gathering of which commenced in October last.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Wilmington *Journal* of Friday says:

We learn that last evening the down mail and passenger train on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, having, at Sumter, attached the morning train due here last night, had proceeded some six miles to a place known as Rocky Bluff, where there is some trestle-work, where, from the breaking of a rail, three cars which had constituted the morning train, but which were then attached to the rear of the evening train, were thrown from the track, and some fifteen passengers were injured, some very seriously, perhaps mortally—although no one was killed. One man is said to have had a leg cut completely off about midway of the thigh; two had legs broken; three had arms broken, and others were more or less bruised.—The passengers were so jammed up in the overturned cars, that many of them were not extricated when the evening train, to which the unfortunate morning train had been attached, left for Wilmington. But for the fortunate circumstance that the coupling of the two trains gave way, the destruction of cars and probable loss of life would no doubt have been much greater.

The persons injured were soldiers returning to Virginia, after having enjoyed their furloughs at home. As usual, of late days, the cars were very much crowded with soldiers as well as others, and, painful as the results of the accident are, there is reason for thankfulness that they were not much more fatal. It is mentioned to us as a remarkable incident, that although the Ladies' Car is a complete wreck, not even a seat being left in its place, still no one in that car received any injury beyond a slight scratch or bruise.

We are informed on the best authority that the breaking of the rail was owing to some inherent and hidden defect and not to any cause which care or foresight could prevent.

WANTED,

TO RENT OR BUY A COMFORTABLE FAMILY residence in this City for a small family. Apply at Progress Office. Feb 26-3t

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Feb. 27.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
" Dried	$35
BACON—Hog round	$9 00
BEEF	$1 25
BEESWAX	$3
BEANS	$350
BUTTER	$5 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$5
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$100
CHICKENS	$3 00
COFFEE	$12@16
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$2 50
FLOUR	$200
FODDER—per hundred	$9@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$3 00
MOLASSES	$15@20
MEAL	$25
OILS—Scarce	$2 50
OATS—Per hundred	$10
" Cleaned	$8 bu
PORK	$500 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$12
" Irish	$12
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$18
" White Table	$22
RAGS	15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$10
" Coffee	$10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$15

Why to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

$250 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER AT GRAham, N. C., on the 1st inst., my negro man LOUIS. He is black, thirty-five years of age, about five feet eight inches high, has thick lips, and is inclined to be bald, has lost one of his front teeth and another leans outward. No doubt he will endeavor to reach Newbern, where he was raised. The above reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

W. W. CLARK,
Feb 10-tf Graham, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

$2,000 REWARD.

ON THE 20TH OF JULY LAST THE FOLLOWING bonds were stolen from my safe by the 3d New York Cavalry: Numbers 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, for one thousand dollars each, all dated the 1st of Jan., 1863, and all payable in Raleigh, North Carolina. I will pay two thousand dollars for the recovery of these bonds.

W. W. PARKER,
Feb 24-10t* Rocky Mount, N. C.

DESERTED,

FROM THE STATE SALT WORKS, ON THE 12TH instant, ROBERT BUTLER of Randolph County, N. C., aged thirty-one years—also J. C. BRANSON of Randolph County, aged 29 years. A reward of thirty dollars each, will be paid for their delivery to the undersigned or to any Confederate Enrolling Officer of the State.

D. G. WORTH,
State Salt Commissioner, Wilmington, N. C.,
Feb 26-4t

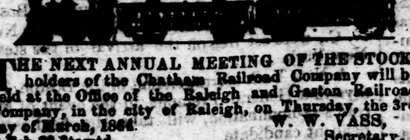
WANTED,

A WIFE BY A MAN OF GOOD STANDING AND well recommended. For further particulars address "KEY BOX," Company Shops, N. C.
Feb 25-4t

TO BOYS.

ONE OR TWO GOOD WHITE BOYS CAN FIND profitable employment by immediate application at the Progress Office. Feb 26-tf

ANNUAL MEETING.



THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Chatham Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 3rd day of March, 1864.

W. W. VASS,
Feb 22-3tawtd Secretary.

GOLD WATCHES.

A FEW ENGLISH PATENT LEVER GOLD WATCHES for sale. Apply at this office.
Feb 27-tf

NOTICE.—I WILL SELL AT THE COURT House door in the town of Pittsboro', a likely negro man aged 26, for cash; on Wednesday, 2d day of March next. JOHN MANNING, J. E., Ag't.
Feb. 22, 1864. Feb 25-td

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID.

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen. It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this receipt has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and to good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT
Jan 19-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A SPLENDID BRICK DWELLing House and a 2 acre Lot and out buildings.

—ALSO—

three-fourths of a Store, all in the town of Murfreesboro, N. C., and 100 acres of land about 1 mile from town. Two Plantations in Bertie county, situated on Cashie river, one containing 800 acres, the other 1,000 acres, with a Fishery one mile from the landing on the plantation, and may really turn out one of the best in the State. There is upon both farms good dwellings and all necessary out houses, apple and peach orchards. All these lands are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn and peas.

—ALSO—

one tract of land in Stanly county, N. C., adjoining Cabarrus county, 12 miles from Concord Depot, 3 miles from Rocky river and 2 miles from Barrier's Mills, containing 1,200 acres. The land is nearly all level. It is said there is plenty lime stone. This is a splendid farm for wheat, tobacco, corn, &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity for investment and seldom offered. Apply to

P. HENNEBERRY,
Feb 3-1m Windsor, N. C.
Standard and Petersburg Express copy 30 times.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISkey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to

J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Jan 13-tf Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

ATTENTION! CAPITALISTS!!

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT OF capital in an Iron Company is now open and may be embraced on application to the undersigned. Such exemptions and privileges have been obtained from the Secretary of War as insures the prompt and successful prosecution of the enterprise.

Application must be made forthwith, when more full particulars will be given.

Ten men needed with $100,000 each, and they are wanted immediately.

W. J. HAWKINS,
Pres't R. & G. R. R. Co.
Feb 26-1w

Wilmington Journal, Charleston Mercury, Petersburg Express, Richmond Dispatch, Fayetteville Observer and Lynchburg Republican copy one week and forward bills.

HORSE THIEF.

STOLEN FROM THE STABLES OF THE SUBscriber on Friday night the 11th inst., a dark Bay Horse, rather tall—right hind foot white, heavy mane and tail—gait a natural pacer. A reward of $200 will be paid for his recovery. Address Mrs. WINIFRED LAWSON, Speight's Bridge N. C. Feb 26-1w*

Office Southern Express Company,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13th, 1864.

MUCH COMPLAINT BEING MADE OF THE DElays by this Company in forwarding merchandise, I am instructed to advertise that the Rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take precedence over all others, and next in order packages forwarded by friends or Associations to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of this rule, together with limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others.

A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't.
Feb 16-1m

Office Southern Express Company,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 10th, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONcerned that persons who ship packages containing Spirits, Wines or Cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, Wines or Cordials, will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contract.

JAS. SHUTER,
Sup't and Act'g Pres't.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent, Raleigh, N. C. Feb 16-1m

$400 REWARD

FOR THE ARREST AND DELIVERY IN JAIL SO I can get them of my 2 men. WASHINGTON ROLAND, black, 6 feet high, 23 years old, has very many peaks in his forehead, weighs about 160 pounds and has a very small foot, wears No. 8 shoes, had on when he left homespun pants, Confederate jacket and a Yankee overcoat, he had also a black cloth suit, was bought in Richmond last June and was raised in Wilmington, N. C.—EDWARD, mulatto, near 6 feet high, about 21 years old, bowlegged, had on ordinary homespun and blue jacket.—Both wear caps. The above named boys left the subscriber on the 28th January, and were seen at Christiansville on the 29th and had an opportunity of crossing the Roanoke river, and are supposed to be making their way to Wilmington or the Yankees.

R. C. WATKINS,
Halifax P. O., Chesterfield, Co., Va.
Feb 16-5toaw

NORTH-CAROLINA, PITT COUNTY,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term 1864. Alley King and others vs. John King, Executor of Samuel Vines, Sr. and others. Petition for account and settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jessee Taylor and wife Betsy, Jacob Horn and wife Polly, Sam'l Vines, W. R. Hess, Benj. Debose and wife Sarah, against Jacob Horn as guardian to Samuel Horn, an infant, defendants in this case are non residents of this State; it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the North-Carolina *Standard*, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition to appear and answer, &c., at the next term of this Court, at judgment *pro confesso* will be granted against them.

G. A. DANCY, C. C. C.
Feb. 23, 1864. Feb 23-6w

NOTICE.—WE HAVE ON HAND, AT OUR factory, in Thomasville, N. C., one hundred and twenty-five boxes of medium grade tobacco, well put up, which we will sell very cheap for the cash.

J. K. P. M. H. PINNIX.
Feb. 23, 1864. Feb 26-3w

A TRADE TO SUIT.—I WISH TO BUY A good farm, and prefer the East and part of the State, provided the tract can be examined. I will purchase in any healthy locality. The land must be good. I will pay one-third or one-half in provisions and the balance in cash. Persons wishing to make such a trade will describe the land, give the price, and address me at St. Lawrence, Chatham county. C. PACE.
Feb. 16, 1864. Feb 25-10t*

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $3,000.

Aide to the President—Col Wm. M. Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm. P. Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus K Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. A G Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. R Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col E A Gray, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Gorch and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Leter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 9:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East—arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:30 p m.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 12 a m, arrives at 1 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 11:30 night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North-Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits* send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED,—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
Feb 25-1m C. M. FARRISS.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of

Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,

will meet in the town of Roxboro', in Person county, on Wednesday, the 24th of March.

At Wentworth, in Rockingham county, on Saturday, the 26th.

At Greensboro', in Guilford, on Monday and Tuesday, the 7th and 8th.

At Ashboro', in Randolph county, on Thursday, the 10th.

At Lexington, in Davidson county, on Saturday, the 12th.

At Winston, in Forsyth county, on Monday, the 14th, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 23-td Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Asst Surgeon W. H. HARRIS,

will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.

At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.

At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday the 18th.

At Troy, in Montgomery county, on Monday, the 21st.

At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.

At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.

At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.

At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.

At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 23-td Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and of the N. C. Railroad, containing 6 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x20 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIS & BARRIER, in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whitesville, N. C. Feb 12-4f

W. R. RICHARDSON & BROTHER,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 24-tf Raleigh, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, FEB. 29, 1864.

ADVANCE IN TERMS.

The rapid advance in labor and all articles that enter into the publishing business compels us to advance our terms for subscription and advertising. On and after the first day of March the price of the Progress will be as follows:

Daily paper, six months	$15.00
" " Three months	8.00
" " One month	3.00

After the 1st of March single copies of the paper will be sold at the counter at 25 cents. The price to agents and news dealers as heretofore, $10 a hundred.

All advertisements will be charged $3 a square of eight lines or less, from this date.

All subscriptions made before the 1st of March will be taken at the present rates.

A WEEKLY PROGRESS.

In order to supply many persons in sections of the State where the mail facilities will not justify the taking of daily papers, we shall issue

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE PROGRESS,

early in March, which will contain the latest news from the Army, with accounts and details of battles, &c., by telegraph, from our own Correspondents and from other sources.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS will be published on a whole sheet and will contain a large amount of reading matter, and always have the latest TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

POST MASTERS and others are requested to act as Agents, and each Agent sending six or more subscribers, with the money for six months, will receive the Weekly paper six months gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent immediately, as the first number will be issued between the 10th and 20th of March. Subscriptions will not be taken for a longer period than six months; and in no case will the paper be sent until the money is received.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

WEEKLY PROGRESS—Three Months,	$3 00
" " Six Months,	5 00

Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly at $3 a square for each insertion, ten lines minion type to count a square. Money must accompany all orders.

J. L. PENNINGTON.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 25, 1864.

Our weekly exchanges will do us a favor by copying this prospectus once or twice or by calling attention thereto editorially.

Gov. Vance's Speech.

We shall publish the speech delivered by Gov. Vance, at Wilkesboro', on Monday last, to-morrow, and extra copies of the *Progress* containing it may be had if orders are left at the Counting Room to-day or before the paper goes to press to-night.

Northern Georgia.

We have had nothing for a day or two from Northern Georgia but hope to receive news from that quarter before going to press. Important movements are thought to be on foot and a desperate struggle is expected to take place near Dalton at an early day.

The Atlanta *Register* of the 23d says:

"Very strangely we have no special dispatches at this hour, 12 o'clock, to-day, from the Front. We are satisfied, nevertheless, from many indications that Thomas is advancing on Gen. Johnston. We are told that there is a column from ten to twenty thousand strong moving South from Cleveland. Everything betokens active operations in the vicinity of Dalton. There is said to be another column advancing from Ringgold. Our pickets have been driven in at the Stone Church four miles this side of Ringgold. Such are the rumors, to which we give credence, from the front."

The *Appeal* of the same date has the following:

"The city was full of rumors from the front yesterday afternoon, one of them which was extensively circulated, going so far as to say that Gen. Johnston had been driven from his position and was in full retreat. The only item of information worthy of credit we were able to obtain, was that a brisk skirmish was commenced Monday afternoon between the opposing pickets in the extreme front. Sharp firing was heard going on when the train left Dalton, which was about the only fact known to those who came down."

BREAD RIOTS.—We have had various rumors concerning the breaking into government stores in Davidson County, but have been unable to get any particulars. We suppose it was one of those "woman's rights" demonstrations that have become common in various sections. We trust for the good name of the State we shall have no more of them in North-Carolina. We doubt not but that these Davidson riots have been much magnified, and believing it best that the truth should be known we shall be obliged to any friend who will send us a truthful account of the affair.

Dr. Hoge's Lectures.

Rev. Dr. Hoge will Lecture at the Baptist Church to-night and to-morrow night. The Lectures of this distinguished gentleman have been spoken of in the very highest terms by the press and our citizens may be assured of a rich feast.

We learn that Dr. Hoge preached two sermons to large audiences at the Presbyterian Church yesterday.

The Danville *Register* says the prices of all articles have gone up at least 50 per cent. since the passage of the currency bill. And we may add similar advances seem to have taken place everywhere.

The Danville *Register* says a requisition has been made on Pittsylvania county for three hundred slaves to work on the fortifications around Richmond.

It is said twenty to thirty thousand dollars worth of government stores were destroyed by the late fire at Dalton.

The reported death of old Drownlow is contradicted. He is publishing his paper at Knoxville.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST IN FORT SUMTER.—An exchange paper states that within a few months two hundred members of the regiment in Fort Sumter have joined the church, and that a larger number have been converted. "It would do your soul good," says the chaplain, "to visit the Fort, battered and scarred as it is, and hear the soldiers make the walls ring with the high praises of the living God."

LT. COL. CANTWELL.—A letter from Lt. Colonel Cantwell, now confined a prisoner at Johnson's Island was received in town on yesterday. The Col. was well in health at the time of his writing but suffering from the monotony of camp life. He states that Col. Murchison, Lieuts. Pearce and Shepherd of this town were well.—*Carolinian.*

Mobile.

The Naval operations now directed against Mobile, says the *Sentinel*, will render some description of that general locality acceptable to our readers.

Mobile Bay is to the Southwest corner of Alabama. It sets up from the Gulf of Mexico, in a Northerly direction, a distance of 30 miles. Its mean width is about 12 miles. Just where the Bay opens into the Gulf of Mexico lies obliquely a long, narrow sand island, called Dauphine Island. This Island divides the entrance into the Bay into two passes—one on each side of it. The East pass is the principal of these. It lies east of Dauphine Island, and between it and Mobile Point, which latter connects with the mainland. It has a depth of eighteen feet, and is the entrance for ships. The channel leads very near Mobile Point. The East Pass is defended by two forts, opposite to each other—viz: Fort Morgan, on Mobile Point, and Fort Gaines, on Dauphine Island.

The West Pass, in its natural state, is very shallow, not having more than five feet of water. It is, in fact, little more than a shoal. In late years, a citizen, by the name of Grant, under authority of the Legislature, dredged out a narrow passway across this shoal, and the whole now bears his name—"Grant's Pass." This improvement was made for the convenience of coasting vessels coming from the direction of Pascagoula; but the transit is, at best, difficult. Grant's Pass is defended by Fort Powell.—This fort stands in the waters of the pass, on made ground. It is a bomb proof, built after the plan of Fort Wagner.

It is against Fort Powell that the enemy's fleet is now operating. The shelling, so far as reported, has been at very long range, and thus far entirely ineffectual. The shallowness of the approaches must continue to impose a great obstacle to Farragut's attempt.

The Bay of Mobile receives at its head the waters of the Mobile river, a large stream coming down from the North. The city of Mobile is situated on the West bank of this river, just above its entrance into the Bay. It is, therefore, about thirty miles from the forts which guard it on the sea side. The population of Mobile in 1850 was 20,518. Its present population we do not know.

The Mobile river is formed by the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, (or Bigbee river, as the latter is called in the papers in that region.) This junction takes place fifty miles above Mobile. The component streams water nearly the whole State of Alabama. The Bigbee traverses the Western part of the State, and the Alabama flows through the Eastern and Central portions, passing the cities of Montgomery, Selma, &c., to which it admits of steamboat navigation.

THE RETREAT FROM MOBILE.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* gives the following extract from a private letter from an officer in Quarles' brigade, now near Mobile, dated February 14th. The brigade is composed of the 4th and 30th Louisiana regiments, and the 42d, 46th, 48th, 49th, 53d and 55th Tennessee:

We have just passed through a short but very tiresome campaign in Mississippi. On the 7th or 8th we were in line of battle at Morton, Miss., in fine fighting trim, and had a fight taken place that evening victory would have crowned our arms. But, a little after nightfall, a retreat was ordered, and began about 7 o'clock, and continued without cessation until the morning of the 10th. During the time forty-two miles were marched on less than half rations, with but about two hours sleep in seventy-two hours, and many of the men entirely barefooted, while others had their shoes tied together with strings.

Our brigade was the star brigade on the march—there was less straggling, and fewer complaints than in any other. We lost no men in the whole retreat from the Tennessee regiments. At one time on the march, an alarm, which proved to be false, was given just as the command had unslung knapsacks, taken off accoutrements, etc., for a short meal and rest; and in five minutes the whole command was in fighting order and in line of battle. Our Maj. Gen. complimented us highly for good conduct on the march, and the promptness, and rapidity with which our line of battle was formed. We have all rested and are ready for another march in whatever direction we may be needed.

NEW PHASES OF BUTLER'S BRUTALITY.—Some time ago Miss Ellen Roan, of Norfolk, who is a step daughter of Captain McCarrick, of the Confederate Navy, hearing that her step father was in Wilmington, on his way to Europe, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Yankee sentinels, and made her way to Wilmington to take leave of him. After his departure she made three attempts before she succeeded in getting back to Norfolk. Finally, however, she succeeded, and a few days after her arrival she was summoned before Beast Butler, and obeyed the summons, accompanied Father O'Keefe, of whose church she was a member. Butler questioned her closely as to where she had been, and what she witnessed in the Confederate States. She respectfully declined answering his questions, upon which he angrily threatened that he "would soon conquer her stubbornness." Father O'Keefe here interfered, and informed Butler that it "was not stubbornness, but a regard for her promise to observe secrecy on such matters, without giving which she could not pass through the Confederate lines." He was insultingly told to mind his own business, and the drunken tyrant swore that, "before she passed from his hands, she should be transparent enough to see through her and enable him to learn all she knew." She was sent a prisoner to the Custom House, and ordered to be fed on bread and water. Two or three days afterwards her mother, on applying to see her, was informed she was transferred to Fortress Monroe. Thither the distracted mother went, and on her arrival there all the information the brutal officials would give her was that her daughter had left the Fortress. A private soldier, with more humanity, moved by the mother's grief, privately informed her that Miss Ellen had been sent to Fort McHenry, at Baltimore. Mrs. McCarrick, after her fruitless journey to Fortress Monroe, with much difficulty obtained permission from the "beast" to send a change of clothing, but he would not allow any communication, verbal or written.—*Dispatch.*

The Atlanta *Confederacy* urges the assembling of the new Congress a month earlier than the time named by the last Congress, for the purpose of remedying defects in the currency bill.

Gov. Brown of Georgia has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature of that State on the 10th of March. We know nothing of the internal condition or domestic affairs of Georgia, but suppose this call is caused by some of the recent acts of Congress or the present alarming condition of the currency.

FROM THE NORTH.

We give the following [illegible] of Northern newspapers:

THE "PEACE" OFFERED THE SOUTH.

The "peace" offered the South by the Yankees is unconditional submission. She must submit to all their confiscation laws, emancipation proclamations, arming of negro slaves, attempts to excite servile insurrection, barbarism and [illegible]. Even the Chicago *Times*, Northern paper, says:

What inducements have the South to give up the contest and return to the Union? What have they to gain by it? What have they that they will not lose by it? Do not the possession of all their rights of property and all their civil rights depend upon successful resistance? What is submission but acceptance of outlawry? Are they not placed in that position where extermination is preferable to submission? Is anything left for them but desperation to the end?

It is immaterial how many or how signal victories we may obtain, so long as the abolition policies of the war are retained they will not bring peace; they will bring no accommodation of the difficulties. The war will continue while the policies continue. We may, and we doubtless shall, reduce still further the boundaries of the rebel territory, but as the rebel lines shall be circumscribed the desperation of the contest will be increased. It will become literally a war of extermination on one side and of self-preservation on the other.

There is no earthly way of peace and reunion but withdrawing the abolition policies—none. We solely believe that if they were withdrawn, and this wicked administration at Washington were out of the way—an administration, as has been justly said as incapable of making an honorable peace as of conducting successful war—the war could be closed in ninety days.

VAGARIES OF THE DRAFT IN THE NORTH.

The draft is attended by some curious results in the North. In Boston several members of the Board of Brokers have been drawn. One gentleman, who had secured a passage to Calcutta, while on his way to the vessel in which he was to sail, purchased a paper containing a list of the drafted men. He soon perceived his own name among them, whereupon he gave up his contemplated journey and returned home.

In Chelsea, Massachusetts, a Methodist minister was taken; in Charlestown, two Protestant ministers are taken, and in Cambridge, Rev. Mr. Murray, the Congregational minister. From one store in Beverly all the men are taken—owner, bookkeeper and clerk. In Charlestown, two brothers, twins, are taken.

A lady residing in Camgridge has sent three sons to the war, two of whom have been killed in battle and the third died from sickness. A fourth son was drafted on Friday morning. In one or two cases it was discovered that a man had been enrolled in two different sub-districts, and one who had been drafted in Boston belonged to Chelsea, and his name was thrown out. This did not save him, for he was drafted with the Chelsea quota.

The Lowell *Courier* states that at Concord, on Thursday, thirty-six men were drafted from the town of Acton. A gentleman of that town, belonging in the first class, thought he would rather enlist than stand the draft. He declared his belief that he should be "elected," and, taking an early train for Boston, he enlisted and secured his bounty. His forethought in so doing was made apparent, as his name was the first one drawn.

VICKSBURG A "FAST" PLACE.

Vicksburg is becoming what it once was—a nest of gamblers. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writing from there says:

Vicksburg, as still as it has been kept, is becoming a fast place, as I think the following will show:

Scene—a gambling table; place—Washington Hotel; characters—No. 1, a resigned army officer and cotton speculator, and No. 2, a clerk in the Treasury Department and gentleman of leisure. No. 1 proposes to indulge in a game of "poker;" No. 2 declines. No. 1 proposes to cut cards for $2,000; No. 2 accepts and wins. No. 1 offers No. 2 $250 to cut again with him for $2,500; No. 2 takes it and wins again. No. 1 gives No. 2 $2,300 to cut again for $3,000, and No. 2 wins again; and then there was a halt to take breath, and count over the losses and gains. That these men came by their money honestly, no one but a skeptic would doubt; but another thing is true, i. e., none but a first-rate paying business would justify these liberal habits. The Treasury Department down here is a very considerable "institution," as any one can see when clerks can indulge in such small amusement.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

The Yankees are making prodigious efforts for the spring campaign. The Baltimore *American*, referring to President Davis' address to the army, says:

These are big words, the like of which we used to hear early in the rebellion, when the rebel army was to march to New York and dictate terms of peace. Part of it is merely buncombe, but there is undoubtedly an intention on the part of the rebel leaders to make their final and desperate struggle in the coming spring, and it behooves us to be promptly and fully prepared to meet it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Forrest is playing it on [illegible] Boston.

Thirty-seven Confederate [illegible] Newbern, N. C., were set free on the arrival of the steamer at New York.

A New York correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says that General Fremont, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's re-nomination, will take the field as an independent candidate.

Some one describes Mrs. Lincoln as "a short, broad, flat figure, with a broad, flat face, with sallow, mottled complexion, light gray eyes, with scant light eyelashes, and exceedingly thin pinched lips."

Gen. Butler has started free schools, on the Massachusetts plan, at Fortress Monroe and Norfolk.

Governor Carney, of Kansas, has been elected Senator from that State to succeed Gen. J. H. Lane, for six years from March 4, 1864.

The Nashville *Press*, of the 18th, says:

The deaths of rebel prisoners at Camp Morton are at the rate of more than one hundred a month—92 last December, 114 during the succeeding January, and over 30 thus far in the present February. This is a heavy mortality out of only about 2,800 human beings.

Captain Fiske, of the United States army, has just arrived in Chicago from Idaho, and caused a sensation by his reports of the rich gold mines of that Territory. He stated that he saw nine hundred dollars worth of gold taken from a single panful of earth, and is confident, from what he could learn from reliable sources, that there has been already mined $25,000,000.

Banks has issued an order at New Orleans "requiring" all persons who have taken the oath to vote. He wants one-tenth to vote so he can form a "republican government," &c. We always thought voting was an optional privilege and never heard of anybody being "required" to vote before. However many strange things are being done under Lincoln rule.

A [illegible] of thirty-seven [illegible] have been found [illegible] in Canada, not far [illegible] from a neighbor's mule, but for [illegible] of it.

For the Progress.

[illegible]

In this, my second address on the subject of the [illegible] I am desirous to speak to one class of my fellow-citizens only. I would call the attention of the [illegible] Host of God's elect—the born of God, and the heirs of eternal glory; of whom it is written in the sacred word, "And they shall be called my sons and daughters saith the Lord Almighty."

Of this class I address those of every name and denomination; rich or poor, bond or free, male or female, whose names are recorded in the Lamb's Book of Life, according to the written word.

There is no sectarianism admissible in this among the "sons and daughters of Jehovah." The language of their hearts is, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God," against which the gates of hell cannot prevail.

Dearly beloved, you know that the salvation of our country must come out of Zion. This is the truth of history, and I will not labor to substantiate it to you. The present conditions of the Confederacy is illustrated in the words of the 27th Psalm:

13. Oh that my people had hearkened unto me and Israel had walked in my ways.

14. I should soon have subdued their enemies, and turned my hand against their adversaries.

We invite the aid of God, and practice *extortion*, a thing accursed in his word; and the Son of God expressly says: "Ye cannot serve God and mammon."

If I were writing to other persons, it would be necessary that I should give facts as recorded in relation to the servants of God, who have been distinguished as leaders and hosts. But this, or the mention of their names to you would be superfluous, as you have the history, and great space would be occupied to no necessary purpose. Suffice it for us to know, that without the aid of God no nation can succeed, and in such case our cause would be hopeless.

The Son of God can, by his word, still these elements of war and blood, with no greater exercise of power than was displayed at the sea of Genesaret.—We have reason to hope and trust that He will do so, if called upon in the way of his own invitations and inditings.

Dear brethren, you will doubtless use every lawful means for the promotion of the great cause. Your course will be surely marked by the forms and ceremonies peculiar to the public sentinels of the several denominations of the household of God. "Raise your banners, shout hosannas" and proclaim your knowledge, "That Israel's God is Lord of Hosts."—But while this will occur, under the influence and guidance of the Holy Ghost, there is, in my opinion, one important service not to be neglected. While the former should be done, the latter should not be left undone. I submit it to your consideration, in the words of our Lord himself. It is to be found in the 6th chapter of Matthew and 6th verse.

"But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut the door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which is in secret shall reward thee openly."

And in concluding this, which is the best advice that I can give you, permit me to quote the last verse of the 27th Psalm.

"Wait on the Lord; be of good courage and he shall strengthen thy heart; wait I say, upon the Lord."

L.

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

GOV. VANCE'S SPEECH AT STATESVILLE.

MR. EDITOR:—By the arrangements of the trains on the Western Railroad, and on the Atlantic and Tennessee Railroad, a large addition to the immense outpouring of the citizens of Iredell county was present at Statesville to-day, to hear the address of Gov. Vance; and the heart of every true man was filled with pride to listen to the bold, frank and patriotic sentiments, delivered in that style of eloquence peculiar to our noble Governor. He spoke two hours and a half, and devoted almost his entire speech to the proposed Convention. I cannot in a short note give a synopsis of his arguments, but when I tell you that his every utterance was in opposition to that nefarious measure, and that he presented and argued it in every possible manner in which it could affect the State of North-Carolina, you will know that under his great power as a public speaker, every heart in which there was a lingering spark of patriotism, was made to glow with new zeal for our cause and our country.

In considering this question, the first position of Gov. Vance was, that as the friends of Convention now declare that it was not their purpose to have the State withdrawn from the Confederacy, that if one should be called and organized in a constitutional manner, its members would have to swear to support the Constitution of the Confederate States, and that if it should pass an ordinance of secession its members would be guilty of treason and perjury, as the peace making power has been transferred to the Confederate government, and it only has the power to negotiate for peace. But if it was not for the purpose of secession, no one could understand for what it could assemble. If it was, as was suspected, for the purpose of withdrawing the State from the Confederacy, and it should form an independent government, separate from both the belligerents, he showed that it would still be in rebellion to the Lincoln government, and that the war against the State would be necessarily continued with unabated ferocity, and that being between the capital of the Confederacy and the other States belonging to it, South, the Confederate government would be compelled to have free communication across it by the two lines of Railroad over which the supplies of Gen. Lee's army is now transported, and that thus, instead of being engaged in one war the State would be involved in two. That if the Convention should withdraw the State from its present association and unite with the Lincoln government, the armies of the Confederacy would be compelled to occupy the State, and Lincoln's hordes would be transferred to it, and thus it would be made the field of strife, and its fate would be devastation and ruin. He said that if either course were adopted by the State Convention, that it would be the duty of the Governor to issue orders for the troops of the State, in the field, to immediately withdraw from the ranks of their comrades, and either repair to their own State, or to cross over the Rappahannock and fall into line with the troops of our country, and turn their bayonets against the bosoms of those who had heretofore stood by their sides in scores of dangers and trials.

The Governor most happily illustrated what would be the fate of the State of North-Carolina by referring to the present down-trodden condition of Kentucky, which from the beginning of the war had attempted to remain neutral. He showed in his most happy manner, what we could expect in the shape of peace by negotiation, from the published terms of Lincoln, read from a Northern paper an account of the manner in which Beaufort, in South-South Carolina, had been laid off into twenty acre lots and sold at public auction and was purchased mostly by negroes, in defiance of the disposition of the lands of the State under Lincoln's authority, with the exception of his various proclamations in regard to the same.

The Governor was powerful in his arguments and most happy in his illustrations. He declared that he had never been a secessionist, that he adhered to the old Union until driven from it by Lincoln's proclamation, but that now he was in a different government, and that he would support it with all efforts should be to sustain it—that there was no hope of peace except [illegible] recorded [illegible] to come [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] unless we at home [illegible] what we had [illegible]

commencement of this struggle, as a reason [illegible] faith. I remain yours, very respectfully,

THE CURRENCY.

The most striking feature of the Currency [illegible] lately passed by Congress, is its provision [illegible] gradual reduction of the amount and value [illegible] Treasury notes at present in circulation during [illegible] riod of near two and a half months, and their [illegible] tinction the 1st of January, 1865. The $102,[illegible] of interest bearing notes are at once regarded as [illegible] All other notes above $5 are fundable at par [illegible] interest four per cent. bonds until the 1st April. After that date they are taxed thirty-three and [illegible] third per cent., and, thus diminished in value, [illegible] exchanged for new issues until the 1st July, or [illegible] in four per cent. bonds, or be received for taxes [illegible] the 1st January, except the one hundred dollar [illegible] which can only be funded, and are additionally [illegible] ten per cent. per month. The five dollar notes [illegible] fundable at par until the 1st July, after which [illegible] are taxed thirty-three and one-third per cent. [illegible] thus diminished, can be exchanged for new notes [illegible] ceived for taxes, or funded in four per cent. bonds [illegible] though the act is not clear as to the period when [illegible] which they can be exchanged for new issues, or when [illegible] er they are taxed one hundred per cent. like the [illegible] notes, the 1st January, 1865. Notes under five [illegible] lars are not named in the act, and, it is presumed, are not affected by it, but continue worth the present [illegible] in their face. The four per cent. bonds are receivable without interest, for all dues for the year 1864, except export and import duties, and are, also, exempt from taxation. The advantage will be apparent to every one of securing a sufficient amount of the bonds for taxes before the 1st April.

In a report, made by the Senate Committee on finance in January last, the amount of our non-interest bearing debt, or currency, at that time, together with what would be required to be issued up to 1st April next, was estimated at about 790,000,000, of which amount, it was further estimated, that about $[illegible],000,000 had been lost or destroyed. The amount of $100 notes in circulation at the time of the passage of the act is estimated at $200,000,000, seven-eighths of which will, no doubt, be funded in 4 per cent. bonds by the 1st April, and the remainder not be exchangeable for new issues. The tax on property values, it is estimated, will reach at least $300,000,000. As this tax can be paid in 4 per cent. bonds which can be obtained at par for notes until 1st April and 50 per cent. additional amount of notes will be required for it after that date, every one will no doubt at once secure an ample amount of these bonds, and perhaps, over, to feel secure. In this way will be absorbed about $175,000,000 of the $100 notes, and at least $135,000,000 of smaller notes. We see it stated from every direction that, in anticipation of the passage of this act, and even after the telegraphic announcement of its passage, but before it was officially announced, immense amounts of notes were converted into 6 per cent. bonds under the provisions of former acts. The amount so funded may, perhaps, be safely estimated at $20,000,000. The amount of the present notes in circulation the 1st April next may then be estimated as follows:

Total amount of notes,		$790,000,000
Lost and destroyed,	$50,000,000	
$100 notes funded in 4 per cents,	175,000,000	
Smaller notes funded in 4 per cents,	135,000,000	
Funded under former acts	20,000,000	
		380,000,000
Old notes 1st April,		410,000,000

Of the $410,000,000 left in circulation, there will still be $25,000,000 of the $100 notes, by this estimate, which will have failed to be funded. It will scarcely be unreasonable to estimate the amount of other notes which may be lost or destroyed before the 1st of January next, or which will be taxed out of existence by failure to be presented before that time at $25,000,000. The amount of notes which will be presented for exchange for new issues, may be estimated, then, as follows:

Amount of notes, 1st April,		$410,000,000
$100 notes, not exchangeable,	$25,000,000	
Other notes, lost, &c.,	25,000,000	
		50,000,000
Amount exchanged,		360,000,000
Two-thirds in new issue,		$240,000,000

In addition to this amount, the sum of the old notes not affected by the act, is about $10,000,000, which will make the amount of currency settled down to $250,000,000, which, we understand, is the point at which the act contemplated limiting it. Can our worthy Secretary keep it within this limit? We think he can. But will he?—*R. Whig.*

A NOBLE GIRL.—From the *Floridian* we clip the following:

Upon the arrival of the troops at Madison, sent to reinforce our army in East Florida, the ladies stepped at the depot with provisions and refreshments for the defenders of their homes and country. Among the brave, war worn soldiers who were rushing to the defence of our State, there was, in one of the Georgia regiments, a soldier boy, whose bare feet were bleeding from the exposure and fatigue of the march. One of the young ladies present, moved by the noble impulses of her sex, took the shoes off her own feet, made the suffering hero put them on and walked home herself barefooted. Boys, do you hear that? Will you let this glorious girl be insulted and wronged by Yankee ruffians? Never! *Wherever Southern* soldiers are suffering and bleeding *for their country's* freedom, let this incident be *told* for a memorial of Lou Taylor, of Madison county.

An "Intelligent Contraband," the property of Vice-President Stephens, was captured at Jackson last summer and recently escaped from Sherman's army and arrived in Selma a few days ago. He advises his brethren to stay where they are."

CORRESPONDENCE.

SNOW HILL, N. C., Feb. 26, 1864.

Mr. Jonathan Worth, Public Treasurer, Raleigh, N. C.

SIR:—I learn that some persons are circulating a report that I drew N. C. Treasury notes, as Commissioner of indigent soldiers families in Greene county for the year 1863, and kept them for my own use and paid the soldiers families in C. S. Treasury notes. You will please state if at any time during the year 1863, you paid me any N. C. Treasury notes, with the exception of $25 in small change.

Very respectfully,

R. W. BEST.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Feb. 27, 1863.

R. W. Best, Esq.,

DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours of yesterday's date, I certify that the [illegible] have those of conscription in pursuance of the [illegible] paid in Confederate notes, the appreciation of [illegible]. The whole amount due your county was paid to you in Confederate money, exempting $25 in N. C. Treasury notes of less denomination than one dollar, per [illegible].

Yours very respectfully,

JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

Feb 29-1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

$10,000 CONFEDERATE FIVE DOLLAR [illegible] for which [illegible] per cent. premium will be given. W. E. RICHARDSON & CO.

Feb 29-tf

FOR SALE.

WEALDEN FOR SALE AT $1 PER DOZEN. At KING, FOGLE & CO'S.